

DANIEL COIT—CHILDREN OF.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 443.]

MARCH 23, 1860.

Mr. POTTER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT.

*The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of the children of Daniel Coit, praying for the arrears of pension due their father, and for land granted to other soldiers for their services, report :*

That, after careful investigation, they adopt, as a part of this report, the report made in the same case at the 3d session of the 34th Congress, and report a bill accordingly.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January 10, 1857.*

Mr. K. MILLER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following report :

*The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of the children of Daniel Coit, a revolutionary soldier, praying for the arrears of pension due their father, and for the land granted to other soldiers for their services and sacrifices in the war of the revolution, report :*

That from well authenticated facts, and the history of the life of the said ancestor of the petitioners in manuscript book, written by himself in the time of the occurrences and events to which it relates, and with apparent truthfulness, which, when compared with the history of those times, are found to agree, it satisfactorily appears to your committee that the said Daniel Coit enlisted for six months in a regiment of Massachusetts militia, destined for the southward, in the company commanded by Captain Nobles, in 1776, and marched to Danville; thence to Fairfield, Connecticut; thence to Horse Neck; thence to Volentine Hill; thence to White Plains, and was actively engaged in the battle at White Plains. That the same fall he enlisted again into an independent artillery company raised in Sheffield;

and the next season the said company turned out, leaving their artillery, and mounting on horseback, with small arms, were ordered to the northward to Fort Edward; from thence to Vermont, with Colonel Seth Warner, to oppose the progress of the approaching army of General Burgoyne, whose army capitulated at Saratoga on the 17th day of October, 1777; and he and his company, being no longer needed, returned to their homes. That in the season of 1779 he was again called out by draught, and ordered to Fairfield, Connecticut, which was burnt by the British, where he remained one month, which ended his military services. The duration of his services in the aggregate covers about two years, but at no one time a continuous service of nine months, which could avail him under the first pension act of March 18, 1818. And before there was time for him to apply for the pension due him under the act of June 7, 1832, he died, to wit, on the 4th day of July, 1832. Under which act there was due him at his death one year and four months. It appears his widow only survived him a few weeks; and that four children now survive them, who are justly entitled to the arrears of pension before mentioned. And, inasmuch as the ancestor of claimants rendered important services, and there are no minor children to take under the 8th section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1855, and there are children of said soldier living who are old and needy, they recommend that the benefits of said 8th section be applied to them, with said arrears, and they report a bill accordingly.